

1925

## International Association of Penal Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>



Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

International Association of Penal Law, 15 J. Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology 512 (May 1924 to February 1925)

This Criminal Law is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

## THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

---

The International Association of Penal Law was organized in 1924. It takes the place hereafter of the International Union of Penal Law, founded in 1889 on the initiative of the eminent criminalists, Prins of Belgium, Von Liszt of Germany, and Van Hamel of Netherlands. The decease of these organizing spirits, and the distractions of the Great War, led to the disruption of the Union. The Association now takes its place, and on a larger scale, it is hoped.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, at its Annual Meeting on January 31, 1925, voted to affiliate with the International Association as its United States branch. The reader is referred to the Proceedings of the Institute, printed in this number of the JOURNAL, for a fuller statement of the circumstances.

The call for the organization of the Association, issued in March, 1924, contains the following announcement of purpose: "The necessity for international coöperation in the struggle against crime appeals today, more than ever, to our sense of duty. The political catastrophes of recent years have been unfavorable to law and order. The freer communication of all peoples, and the presence in every country of foreign elements, have multiplied the international forms of crime. The new nations are faced with important problems of codification and legal reform. Coöperation between nations calls for a new Association. No political purpose is involved. No scientific Credo limits the task. All schools of thought that compete for consideration in this field are entitled to believe that each possesses at least some part of the truth. None can claim a monopoly. The pressing problems that surround us will be approached in the spirit of Science, with no other object than to bring nearer the reign of justice and to assist suffering humanity."

The JOURNAL here prints the List of Officers of the Association, and its Constitutions.

Membership of Americans is sought. The annual membership fee is 20 francs, paper. Applications, accompanied by a check or postal order for \$1.20, may be sent to the Secretary of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Mr. Harry LeRoy Jones, of the Chicago Bar, at 31 West Lake street, Chicago; on being approved by two members (as required by the Constitution) the application will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Association named

below; Mr. Jones and Mr. John H. Wigmore (Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Institute) will act as approving members, if desired. The membership fee carries a subscription to the quarterly "Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal." A list of articles in the first four numbers of the Review is printed below. It reveals a broader international scope of information than has ever been seen in any journal, and represents the leading thinkers in every country contributing.

*In April, 1926, will be held at Brussels the First International Congress called by the Association.*

# I. LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

Elected at the Organization Meeting (52 Present) of March.28, 1924, in Paris

*President:* Carton de Wiart (Belgium).

*Vice-Presidents:* d'Amelio (Italy), Novodvorski (Poland), Saldaña (Spain).

*Secretary-General:* Roux (France).

*Members of the General Board:* d'Amelio (Italy), Caloyanni (Greece), Carton de Wiart (Belgium), Mercier (Switzerland), Miricka (Czechoslovakia), Novodvorski (Poland), Rivière (France), Roux (France), Saldaña (Spain), Teodorescu (Rumania), Torp (Denmark), Wigmore (United States of America).

*Secretaries of the Executive Board:* Hugueney and Donnedieu de Vabres (France).

*Treasurer:* Auger (France).

NATIONAL BRANCHES (the first-named is President, the others Vice-Presidents)

*Spain:* Quintiliano Saldaña (University of Madrid); Enrique de Benito (University of Valencia); Fernando Cadalso (inspector-general of prisons); Federico Castejon (University of Seville); Jeronimo Jimenes (University of Saragossa); Antonio Mesa (University of Granada); Jeronimo Montero (College of the Escorial); Jaime Masaveu, secretary (University of Madrid).

*Poland:* Franciszek Novodvorski (chief justice of the Supreme Court); Aleksander Mogilnicki (justice of the Supreme Court); Vaclav Makovski (former minister of justice, University of Warsaw); Stanislav Rappaport, secretary (justice of the Supreme Court).

*Rumania*: Julian Teodorescu (University of Bucharest); Vespasiano Pella (University of Jassy); Jonesco Doli (secretary-general of the Ministry of Justice); A. D. Oprescu (attorney-general to the Supreme Court).

*Italy*: d'Amelio (chief justice of the Supreme Court).

*Greece*: A. Caloyanni (former member of the Egyptian Bar, now deputy judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice); A. Riganacos (member of the Codification Commission); Nicolas Spithakis (chief justice of the Court of Appeals); Jean Youpis (judge on the Mixed Arbitration Tribunals).

*Belgium* and *Czechoslovakia* are forming national branches.

## II. THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PENAL LAW

### LIST OF ARTICLES IN VOLUME I, 1924

1. Reform of the Swedish Penal Code: by *Thyren*, rector of the University of Lund.

2. Is the Preventive Method Practically Feasible? by *J. A. Roux*, professor in the University of Strasbourg.

3. Penalties, in the System of Law Enforcement: by *G. Battaglini*, professor in the University of Pavia.

4. Reform of the Penal Law in Poland: by *Rappaport*, professor in the University of Warsaw.

5. Codification Conference of 1924 Between Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, and Poland.

6. Penal Justice: by *Enrico Ferri*, professor in the University of Rome.

7. Are There Continuous Offenses? by *P. Esmein*, professor in the University of Poitiers.

8. The Problem of Corporate Responsibility in Penal Law: by *E. Hacker*, professor in the University of Miskolcz (Hungary).

9. An International System for the Elimination of Dangerous and Habitual Criminals: by *V. Pella*, professor in the University of Jassy (Rumania).

10. Aviation in the Penal Law: by *P. Hugueney*, professor in the University of Dijon.

11. The Permanent Court of International Justice, in Its Relation to Penal Law: by *H. Donnedieu de Vabres*, professor in the University of Paris.

12. Reform of the Penal Law in Czechoslovakia: by *A. Miricka*, professor in the University of Prag.

13. Athletic Sports in the Penal Law: by *P. Garraud*, professor in the University of Lyon.

14. Unification of Penal Law in Yugoslavia: by *J. Perich*, professor in the University of Belgrad.

15. Legislative Chronicle for Spain: by *Jaime Masaveu*, professor in the University of Madrid.

Editor of the Review (to whom contributed articles should be sent): *J. A. Roux*, professor in the University of Strasbourg, 7a, rue Stoeber, Strasbourg.

### III. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

ARTICLE ONE: An International Association of Penal Law is hereby founded for the following purposes:

1. Establishment of closer relations and more effective collaboration between those of different countries who are interested in the study of criminal law or participating in the administration of criminal justice.

2. Study of crime and its causes, the proper measures for its repression, proposed reforms in criminal law, criminal procedure, and in the penitentiary system.

3. Furtherance of the theoretical and practical development of international penal law with the view of realizing an ideal of a universal penal law, and a coördination of the rules for its practical administration.

The Association shall remain impartial as between the various schools of criminology.

Its existence shall be perpetual.

Its general office shall be at Paris, France.

ARTICLE TWO: The Association shall function by means of:

1. Meetings for the discussion of problems relative to the objects of the Association.

2. Publication of a Review, to contain general articles, reports of the work of the Association, and accounts of the trend of legislative action and judicial decisions in criminal matters in the various states.

3. Editing of an International Library of Penal Law, to consist of two series:

(a) Legislative: Containing all the penal codes, drafts of proposed penal codes, and the most important penal statutes of all countries, to be printed in two languages;

(b) Theoretical: Consisting of French translations of the most notable books published in other languages on the subject of penal law and criminology.

The date of the Association's meetings, and the program, shall be determined by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE THREE: The requirements for membership in the Association shall be:

1. Presentation by two members of the Association and approval by the Executive Board.
2. Payment of annual dues of 20 French francs.

Organizations, upon application, may become titular members of the Association under the same conditions.

The French members of the General Prison Society, and those of other nationalities who were members on March 28, 1924, shall be titular members of the International Association without payment of additional dues.

The title of honorary member may be bestowed by the Executive Board on those persons who render or who have rendered conspicuous service to the Association. This title shall confer the right to take part in the general meetings without the payment of dues.

Titular and honorary members of the Association shall be entitled to receive its publications.

ARTICLE FOUR: Membership in the Association shall cease upon:

1. Resignation; or,
2. Action by the Executive Board striking the name of a member from the rolls for non-payment of dues, or for other sufficient reasons; members shall first be given due notice to show cause why such action should not be taken, and shall have the right of appeal to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE FIVE: National branches of the Association may be formed in any country. They shall be composed exclusively of titular and honorary members of the Association. National branches shall elect their own officers, and may delegate three members to serve in conjunction with the Executive Board.

ARTICLE SIX: The administration of the work of the Association shall be vested in a General Board and an Executive Board.

ARTICLE SEVEN: The General Board shall be composed of twelve titular members elected for nine years, by secret ballot, at a general meeting. Vacancies may be filled temporarily by the Board, but shall be filled by regular election at the next general meeting. The term of

members elected to fill vacancies shall terminate at the time when the term of the members thus replaced would have ended.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The Executive Board shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a General Secretary (of French nationality) elected from the members of the General Board at the general meeting. In addition, there shall be two Secretaries and a Treasurer, all of French nationality, to direct the editing of the Review and for the administration of the Association.

ARTICLE NINE: The delegates of the national branches shall be associated with the General Board, with advisory powers.

ARTICLE TEN: Four members of the General Board shall be elected every three years. With the exception of the General Secretary, they shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The General Board shall meet, preferably at Paris or at Geneva, upon the call of the General Secretary with the approval of the President. Call shall be made at least one month prior to the date of meeting. One-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for all meetings of the General Board. An absent member may constitute another member as his deputy and vote by proxy.

Minutes shall be kept of all meetings. They shall be signed by the President and the General Secretary or the Secretary.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The Executive Board shall be charged with the management of the resources and property of the Association. The Treasurer shall represent the Association in all legal and business matters. He shall make no disbursements for expenses incurred without the previous authorization of the General Secretary.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN: The resources of the Association shall be composed of:

1. Dues and subscriptions of members;
2. Subsidies and endowments which may be received;
3. Income from its property and investments.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN: Members shall receive no remuneration for their services in behalf of the Association. The General Secretary of the Association charged with the editing of the bulletin may be reimbursed for his expenses.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN: The General Meeting of the Association shall be composed of the titular and honorary members. It shall meet upon the call of the General Board or upon the request of one-fourth of its members.

The officers of the Association shall likewise be officers of the General Meeting.

The meeting shall hear reports upon the financial situation and progress of the Association.

It shall approve accounts and deliberate upon questions submitted to the meeting by the General Board and may provide, in proper cases, for the election of members of the General Board and of officers.

There shall be no voting by proxy, except in elections for President, General Secretary and members of the General Board. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN: The Constitution may be amended only upon the proposal of the General Board or upon the demand of twenty members submitted to the proper officers three months in advance. Amendments may be made only at a General Meeting representing a majority of the members of the Association, and then by a majority vote of those present.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN: Dissolution may be proposed and effected in the same manner and under the same conditions as an amendment of this Constitution.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN: The General Meeting may adopt by-laws providing for the proper execution of the purposes defined by this Constitution, and the by-laws may be altered at any General Meeting.